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It's Time to Put Winter's Plans to Work

Summer is the season of action. Most natural processes are suspended during the long cold winter; but when spring comes around the plants send up fresh shoots, leaves appear, and then the blooms which will be followed by the fruit.

Because of his close working partnership with nature, the farmer has to follow somewhat the same cycle as the plants. However, he has no chance to lie dormant, even if he could. He has livestock to feed, cows to milk, barns to clean and seed to get ready for the spring. And he has plans to make for the coming season.

All of these are jobs for the individual farmer. Winter is also the season of conventions, with their stock-taking of past activities and their plans for the future. But while each man on his own farm bursts into greater activity with the coming of spring, few organizations do anything of the sort. Not that there's time for them to do much at the height of the planting season, or during haying or harvest. Still each region has some period during the summer when there's time for a bit of a breather, and a chance to do something besides straight farm work.

This opportunity will be seized by live organizations that see the chance to get a job done. At this season there aren't the safeguards against action that are so effective in the winter, when plans of almost any sort can be broached without fear of someone wanting to do something about them. In the winter, action is usually planned for the summer, and then put in moth-balls and forgotten till the next winter. But if it's considered in the summer there's little chance to forget about it. In fact, it's even rather difficult to find a good excuse for not doing something, when all that's needed is a little effort then and there, right on the spot.

That little effort, put into constructive work, may

mean the difference between life and death for an organization. It may snip off some people's thoughts of leaving the community—nebulous thoughts, perhaps, but quite capable of taking them away before the next summer had rolled around. It may supply a vital outlet for wasting energies, a glimpse of pleasant vistas further along the road, a vision of tremendous possibilities. It may prove for the first time that the people of that district are actually capable of getting together to do something—something that will remain as a milestone of progress,—to benefit everyone in the community.

One of the most important values of doing a job is that it brings people together for a common purpose, to work side by side. This helps a great deal in welding a lot of people who happen to live in the same locality into a sound working group. People seldom get to know and understand and like each other until they've worked together in the common cause; but having done this, they'll usually be anxious to launch another joint undertaking. This is particularly true when the work is done in pleasant summer surroundings, with everyone comfortable and relaxed, and able to enjoy the experience of group work.

The ease of travel, the odd lull in the season's rush, the quiet satisfaction of working with others in comfort—all of these things add up to a strong case for getting things done in the summer. This is the time to breathe life into last winter's plans for community improvement—and to make it worth while to do more planning next winter.

Our Cover Picture

The Jersey herd used on the cover was photographed on the Jersey Health Farms pasture on Isle Bizard, shortly before the farm was sold. Photo by W. E. Whitehead.

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Repelling Insect Invaders

Our new chemical weapons can bring us victory in our war with garden insects—but only if we're familiar with these insects' habits and weaknesses. Here are practical measures for dealing with many of our worst garden pests.

by F. O. Morrison

MYRIADS of insects which have wintered as adults in the soil and sheltered places, and myriads more hatching from eggs or emerging from resting stages are starved for green food. Their competition must be met if you are to get full returns from your garden.

A little knowledge of insects' habits, a watchful eye for their depredations, and intelligent use of the chemical weapons for their control will assure you of victory in the battle for your garden. But, especially in view of all the new insecticides on the market, let us say a word about the precautions to be taken with insecticides.

In handling, mixing and applying poisonous materials take special care not to breathe in any large amounts. Always let the wind blow past you onto the package you are opening. If you are to be exposed to dusts or vapors for several hours at a time buy and use a respirator. Be careful too not to spill materials on your skin or clothing. And, just as a precaution, thoroughly wash your hands and arms with soap and water immediately after handling insecticides. Some poisons are absorbed through the skin. Others may be carried to your mouth on your hands, handkerchief or pipe.

Store all poisonous materials in well marked containers under lock and key so as to be out of reach of irresponsible persons, children, pets or stock. Unused portions of packages and containers used for mixing should be similarly stored. Empty cartons are best burned so they will not be used for other things or investigated and licked by curious stock.

If treated fruit or leaves are to be eaten by man or animals be sure that all poisonous residue is washed off, or stripped off with the outer leaves. As a double precaution apply all insecticides lightly and evenly, using only just enough to kill the pests and leaving no heavy spots of residue.

Springtails

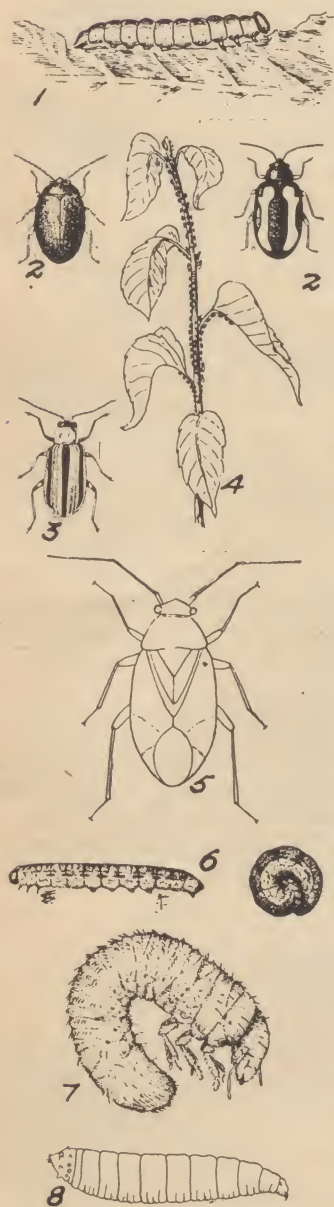
Insect invaders to watch out for at this season include those that attack emerging seedlings. The cause of the disappearance of seedlings almost overnight is often hard to detect. Damping-off, caused by a fungus, is the commonest cause but often insect pests are to blame. Look for tiny greyish, purplish, or straw-coloured insects that jump like fleas and disappear right into the soil. These are called springtails because they leap by virtue of an inverted springboard beneath their posteriors. They are worst in wet, cool places and confine their attacks to small seedlings. Spray the areas early in the morning with a tablespoonful of forty per cent nicotine sulphate and a tablespoonful of soap flakes in a gallon of water; or dust with nicotine or tobacco dust.

Flea Beetles

If the seedlings attacked are of the radish, cabbage, turnip family; or if they are beets, potatoes, egg plant, tobacco, or melons, examine the leaves for tiny round holes and examine the ground and undersides of the leaves for tiny round or oval, shiny, blue or striped beetles which move in leaps or jumps. These are flea beetles. They may be repelled by a spray known as Bordeaux mixture.

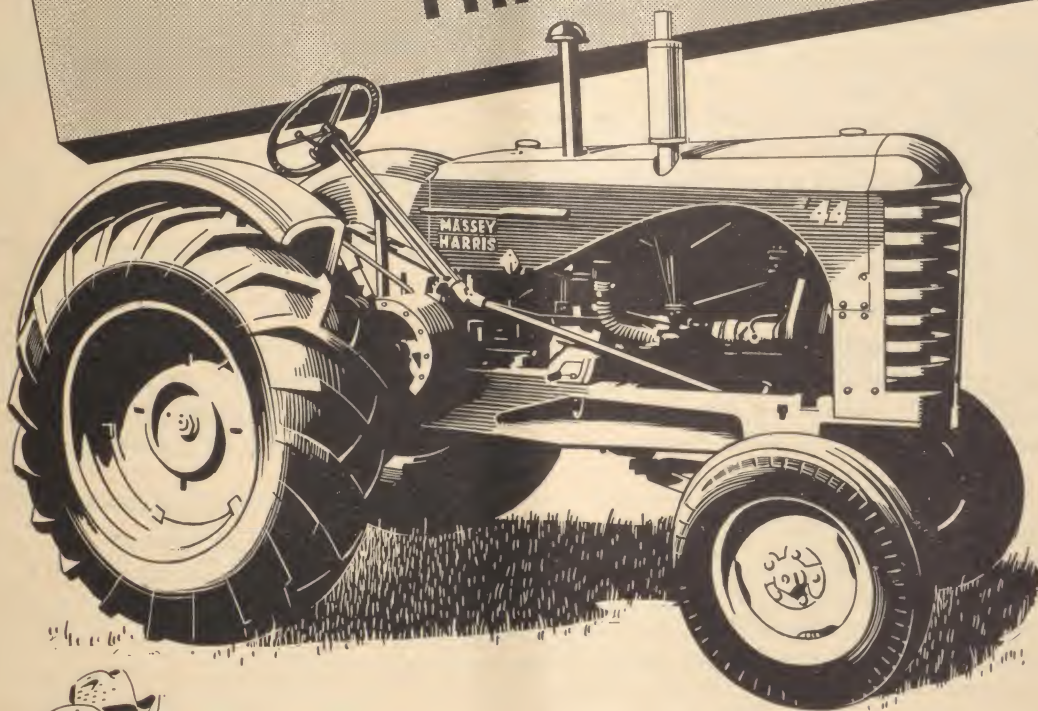
Bordeaux Mixture

To make Bordeaux mixture, dissolve four ounces of bluestone (copper sulphate) in one and one-half gallons of water, using a wooden or earthenware vessel. Then make a paste of four ounces of hydrated lime in a little water and add it to another one and one-half gallons of water. Just before using, add the lime water to the bluestone solution. Probably more effective (except on cucumbers, melons, and other vine crops, which may be injured) is a spray of eight ounces of a wettable 50 per cent DDT powder in twenty-five gallons of water or a 3 per cent DDT dust.



1. Green cabbage worm. 2. Flea beetles. 3. Striped cucumber beetle. 4. Aphids or plant lice. 5. Tarnished plant bug 6. Cutworms. 7. White Grub. 8. Cabbage maggot.

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Slugs and Snails

In wet or shaded areas plants may be defoliated by slugs or snails working chiefly at night. Scatter cutworm bait about lightly in the evening or make a special bait by mixing one ounce of powdered metaldehyde and four quarts of bran. Mix this dry and then moisten it for use, placing it in little mounds under sloping shingles or other shelters. Slugs are also killed if dusted with one part copper sulfate and ten parts hydrated lime.

Seed Corn Maggots

Bean, corn and other seedlings from large seeds may be attacked by seed corn maggots. The flies emerge from over-wintering puparia in the soil. They lay eggs on the soil above the newly planted seeds; and the maggots hatch and enter the sprouting seed, destroying it before the plant is established on its own roots. Bean seedlings turn yellow, wilt and drop over. Good warm seed beds, strong healthy seed, land not too high in organic matter, and other schemes to prevent delayed development are the best measures. Once damage occurs little can be done, though some seedlings may be saved by pouring on the row a solution of one ounce of corrosive sublimate in ten gallons of water.

Cabbage Maggot

The cabbage maggot, a similar pest, attacks transplants newly set out. The corrosive sublimate solution must be used unless large losses are to be suffered. Three-quarters of a cup of solution should be poured on and about the stem of each plant just after it is set out, and the treatments repeated three or four times at five or six day intervals. Do not let this poisonous fluid get on your hands; or if it does, wash at once and keep your hands away from your mouth. Mix corrosive sublimate in non-metal containers only.

Onion Maggot

The onion maggot, an annually serious pest of onions is best treated by preparing a bluestone-lime solution (Bordeaux) as described for flea beetles, then adding one gallon of this freshly prepared solution to one gallon of medium lubricating oil, pumping it back on itself until a creamy emulsion is formed, adding to thirty-eight gallons of soft water and using at once. Apply four times at intervals of a week, beginning when the onions bloom. If there are any oil droplets on the water the solution may burn the leaves.

Carrot Rust Fly

The maggot of the carrot rust fly attacks carrots, parsnips, and celery. Summer carrots free of the tunnels may be obtained by planting in late June and harvesting early. Carrots for storage may be planted earlier and protected by scattering naphtha'ene flakes along the rows. These repel the egg-laying flies and should be applied about May 20 and twice again at intervals of

seven days, then again about the end of July and the first part of August as this fly has two generations a year. This treatment may flavour the roots, but the flavour is soon lost. Since the tunnelling maggots carry bacterial rots into the roots, carrots that have been attacked keep poorly.

European Corn Borer

The European corn borer is well known for its damage to sweet corn. It bores into stalks and ears and causes considerable breakage. In late June or early July examine the undersides of the corn leaves carefully and closely. Sooner or later you will find the eggs. They occur in masses like little splashes of paraffin wax dropped on the leaves. On closer examination the splashes are seen to be masses of several eggs.

As soon as eggs are noticed spray the plants thoroughly, treating especially the leaf axils where the leaves join the stalks, with two pounds of 50% wettable DDT powder in fifty gallons of water. Apply heavily and repeat the treatment every five days until five treatments have been applied or no further egg masses are observed. If the cornstalks are to be fed to stock use four pounds of derris (5% rotenone) instead of DDT or use Ryanex.

Corn Ear Worm

Do not confuse the European corn borer with the corn ear worm, which **some years only** flies in from the south. Large striped, variegated caterpillars are found under the husks at the tips of the ears along with a great deal of black messy-looking frass. They do not bore into stalks or stems or cobs. In the past, corn ear worm control has been best effected by injecting into the apex of each ear, about four days or more after the silks appear, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful of medicinal mineral oil. An oil can or medicine dropper can be used. Insecticide companies put out special oils fortified with chemicals and many of them supply applicators. Recent investigations seem to show that dusting the silks with DDD (a near relative of DDT) . . . sold as Rhothane by one company . . . is very effective.

Plant Lice

Aphids or plant lice are a recognized pest of many crops causing leaf curl, discoloration and wilting. The old fashioned remedy of one tablespoonful of forty percent nicotine sulphate and one tablespoonful of soap flakes to one gallon of water is still the most reliable remedy. The spray must strike the insects and so should be put on before leaves curl too badly and protect them.

Cucumber Beetles

Cucumber plants and their relatives are subject to the depredations of yellow and black striped cucumber beetles which not only chew the leaves but carry to the plant a bacterial wilt causing whole vines to wilt down. The

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"BENEXANE" 5 (0.5% Gamma). A dust for the control of wireworms, carrot rust fly and cabbage root maggot. For wireworm control, broadcast 10 days or more before seeding, then work into soil with disc harrow or cultivator. In tobacco, corn and tomato soil, use 50 pounds per acre. To control carrot rust fly, dust on young plants and on soil around plants when first cut leaves appear. Cabbage root maggot is controlled by dusting young plants and surrounding soil three to four days after transplanting.

"BENEXANE" 50 (6.0% Gamma). A water-dispersible powder for control of certain orchard insects, also for wireworms in tobacco, corn and tomato soil. For wireworm control, use 4 pounds of "BENEXANE" 50 per acre, in sufficient water to give uniform distribution. Work into soil immediately after application with disc harrow or cultivator.

As an orchard insecticide, use "BENEXANE" 50 as a spray for control of the wooly apple aphid, mealy plum aphid, pear psylla, plum curculio and eye spotted bud moth.

Large quantities of benzene hexachloride insecticides are being successfully used in other countries, and a wide background of experience has been obtained under Canadian conditions. Nevertheless, much more experimental work remains to be done before the complete range of usefulness of this new insecticide can be determined.



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damage is thus out of all proportion to the feeding. Control is best effected by dusting with a mixture of one pound of calcium arsenate to fifteen pounds of gypsum applied twice a week. The dust must get on the undersides of the leaves.

Squash Beetles

Do not confuse the little striped cucumber beetle referred to above with the larger blackish or brownish squash bugs which suck the juices from the leaves. These are best controlled by trapping them under shingles left about for the purpose. The bugs shelter under them in the day time and may be killed mechanically with the foot or another shingle when the trap is lifted. Dusts of Sabadilla may also prove effective. It is not safe to use DDT on cucumbers, as many varieties are readily injured.

Potato Beetle

DDT, however, seems to have licked the old potato beetle pretty completely. A spray of two pounds of a 50% wettable powder per 100 gallons or a 3% dust is usually used. Dusts may be purchased which also contain copper to protect the plants against the blights.

Other Uses for DDT

This same spray (or dust) of DDT is an excellent protection against many other pests, especially: the tiny **leafhoppers**; sucking insects which injure the tips of bean, potato, and potato plants and the leaves of grapes and roses. They are characterized by being able to run very rapidly sideways. The **tarnished plant bugs**, which are responsible for much unthriftiness of garden plants and flowers and especially for many lopsided blooms in our flower gardens; the **thrips**, tiny insects which injure gladioli and onions; and the **green caterpillars** (all three kinds) which attack our cabbage, are all well controlled by these DDT treatments.

If the pest is not a soil inhabitant, not an aphid or plant louse, not a pest of cucumbers and not a springtail or a mite DDT is usually a good bet. Remember, however, that DDT is sufficiently poisonous that plants with any amount of DDT residue on them should not be eaten or fed to stock in quantities.

Red Mite and Red Spider

The European red mite about which we hear a great deal these days is a pest of fruit trees and as such is dealt with in fruit trees spray calendars. A close relative, the red spider or red spider mite may, during very dry spells, do much damage by sucking the juices from the undersides of the leaves of raspberry, cucumber, and bean plants. Beans may be thoroughly dusted with fine dusting sulfur to kill this pest, but sulfur is not safe on cucumbers or raspberries. The former may be washed off with a stream of water, the latter may be sprayed with a 1% emulsion of a summer oil for orchards.

People Worth Watching



J. R. Pelletier

Habitant—1948 Model

Too often our technical agriculturists fail to respond to new ideas until long after they've been adopted by progressive farmers. However, there are some professional men who are not only eager to try new ideas they get from other people, but who even try to develop some of their own.

One of these men is J. Rosaire Pelletier, who was born in 1906 on a habitant farm near Amqui in Quebec's Matapedia Valley. Although his father was a lumberman as well as a farmer, and hoped his son would go into the lumber business, Rosaire had other ideas. After he had finished school at Amqui and Antigonish he decided to work his way through agricultural college.

His insatiable desire for knowledge led to degrees of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere Agricultural College, Master of Science from Macdonald College and Master of Arts from Laval. Later on Rosaire took special courses at the Ontario Agricultural College, the French Agricultural Institute in Paris, and the Aberystwyth Institute of Agriculture in Wales. He has also completed some of the work toward a doctor's degree from the University of Wisconsin.

Pelletier financed his earlier university studies by working through the summer vacations, wherever he could get a job. It is rather significant that his first job was that of teamster at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, where he is now

superintendent. His extra studies were made possible through accumulation of holiday and sick leave, and careful budgeting of his income.

Since becoming superintendent at Ste. Anne in 1937 Pelletier has improved the already good Ayrshire herd. With a type classification score of 88.96% for 24 head it leads all Canadian herds in the class for 15 to 25 cows, and is second in general standing.

However, the work at Ste. Anne is not limited to Ayrshires. It covers a wide range of problems involving bees and horses, wheat and radishes. One of Pelletier's greatest interests is grassland farming, which he claims can lick labour shortages, machinery costs and soil erosion; and he has helped to organize several farm co-operatives in the Ste. Anne district.

Nor does he keep the benefit of his international education to himself. He is a keen student of agricultural policy, and a prolific contributor to Canadian farm publications, writing fluently and imaginatively in both French and English.

Rosaire Pelletier's status in Quebec livestock circles is shown by his record as past president of the Quebec Ayrshire Breeders' Association and of the Quebec General Livestock Breeders' Association. And national recognition in two widely separated lines has come with his election as chairman of the Sub-Committee on Soil Erosion in Eastern Canada, under the National Soil Conservation Committee, and as 1948 president of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Saving More Pigs Per Litter

The number of pigs raised per litter has an important bearing on the cost of hog production, says J. G. Stothart, Division of Animal Husbandry, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The yearly cost of maintaining the sow has to be charged to the pigs she raises; and it takes almost as much feed for a sow to raise and wean only five pigs as it would if she weaned ten or a dozen.

There are several things which influence the number of pigs weaned per litter. Most of them have to do with experience and attention to the many small details of breeding, feeding, management and sanitation. From a breeding or inheritance point of view the sow is mainly responsible for litter size. The boar's influence is later apparent on the thrift and type of the pigs, but it is the sow and her care which influence the number born and weaned.

Care and feeding before and during pregnancy is of the utmost importance to the number, health, and vigor of the litter. The sow needs good feed, minerals, and exercise. Iodine in the form of iodized salt is essential in deficient areas if hairlessness is to be prevented.

A warm, clean farrowing pen, free from draughts and furnished with a guard rail to prevent the sow crushing the very young pigs, are also important.

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Making Orchards More Productive

The future of Nova Scotia apple orchards depends on building up the humus in the soil, according to Dr. G. R. Smith, Director of Chemistry Services for the N.S. Department of Agriculture. Speaking in a round table discussion on apple production at Kentville, Dr. Smith said that if the soil had a high bacteria content the trees would also be able to take more of their nitrogen from the air, thus cutting fertilizer bills.

To build up humus in orchards under clean cultivation Dr. Smith recommended six steps:

1. Have a sample of soil analyzed to discover its acidity. The degree of acidity is expressed by the letters pH, followed by a number. If the number is less than 6 the soil is acid, and bacterial activity will be low. June and September are the months recommended for soil analysis.

2. Where soil is acid apply lime at the rate of 2 tons per acre and work it into the soil.

3. If possible apply barnyard manure at the rate of 15 tons per acre. Where enough manure is not available bridge the gap by sowing a cover crop such as buckwheat, which will break down readily. Plow this down before it is ripe.

4. Check the pH level again. If it has not risen to 6, apply lime again the following season and repeat the cover crop. Soil samples should be not taken soon after the application of fertilizer or during dry periods.

5. When the pH level has reached 6 or over, concentrate on using fertilizer mixtures which suit the requirements of the soil. Find out what proportions of nitrogen, phosphorous and potash the soil needs. If the proper mixture cannot be purchased, mix the ingredients yourself.

6. Continue to sow the cover crop every year. It is recommended that the orchard be seeded down to grass between the trees when the pH has reached 6. This is particularly important on slopes, where erosion must be controlled.

Turning to orchards already in sod, the meeting agreed on the following program to increase the organic content of the soil:

1. If the pH level is below 6, apply one ton per acre of lime annually. It was agreed that this is the ideal application. Application of 2 tons per acre will produce over-effects in the first inch of soil. Penetration is slow and little result would be achieved at greater depth than one inch. The lime will be absorbed faster at a rate of one ton per acre yearly.

Raising the pH level of the soil will create conditions for the growth of better type grasses. Golden rod, sow thistles and other undesirable types will be discouraged as they thrive in acid soils.

2. Once a pH of 6 is achieved on heavy soils enough grass should be produced to provide adequate mulch.

3. Light soils may require additional feeding by bringing in mulch material. However, where barnyard manure is used on light soils the production of grass will likely be sufficient for mulching. Under chemical fertilizer alone this is unlikely.

4. To achieve a rapid build-up of the pH level: sow lime in the orchard, plow it in and plant a suitable cover crop. Plow in the cover crop while still green and apply lime again after haying. Plant winter rye. Plow this in the following spring and seed the orchard.

Growing 679 Bushels of Potatoes Per Acre

by R. H. Blakely

I have been asked to give an outline of how I produced 679 bushels of potatoes on one acre of land. In the first place, I want to say that my chief aim was quality, and quantity was only secondary; and I am satisfied that I got what I was after.

I chose deep sandy loam up in good condition. The crop rotation was grain, clover and potatoes for some time. When I harvested my first cut of clover, I applied about 7 tons of barnyard manure.

When the second crop of hay grew up about a foot through the manure and started to bloom, I ploughed it under about 5 inches deep. This was done about the middle of August. I then put the land-packer on and packed it thoroughly so there were no air pockets to cause growth.

About September 10, I double-disked it twice—once each way. I took the combination seed drill and applied 300 pounds of 4-8-10 fertilizer with 2 bushels and 3 pecks of rye. I then left it until spring.

About May 15, I applied about 200 pounds more fertilizer and 200 pounds of pure potash well mixed together. I drilled this on the rye. Then I applied about 5 loads of manure and ploughed my ground about 8 inches deep the same day. I thought this would balance well. I double-disked it twice again and harrowed it once. I took my cup planter and used 15 bags of well-graded cut Chippewa seed, planting them about 14 inches apart. I used 600 pounds of 4-8-10 fertilizer.

In about a week I used the cultivator in between the rows and worked up the hard centre. I took the tractor

and weeder and went lengthwise of the rows, just scratching the top. This killed the small weeds and kept the ground loose. I continued this about twice a week until the potatoes were about 6 inches high. I took the cultivator and threw a little dirt up to the potatoes, and hoed out any odd weeds which were left.

I applied DDT dust for two applications. Then I used DDT and Copper for 4 applications. The dusting was done about every 10 days, using 35 to 40 pounds to the acre at dusk when the dew was just beginning to fall.

Just before the potatoes started to bloom, I took the moulder and moulded them about 4 inches high, leaving a trough about 3 or 4 inches wide at the centre of the hills. When weeds appeared I cut them off with a hook. In this way, no sets were disturbed.

In harvesting the potatoes I found no scabby or rough ones. The largest of them some weighing from 2½ to 3½ pounds were used and were found to be good quality. I sold 150 bags of large ones to a fish and chip shop. The buyer told me there weren't 3% of them hollow and the quality was excellent. The remainder of the saleable potatoes went to customers.

So, by applying 1,100 pounds of 4-8-10 fertilizer, 200 pounds of muriate of potash and 12 tons of manure I was able to get a yield of 679 bushels to the acre. This lowered my cost of producing a bushel of potatoes far below the ordinary level.

Organize to Save Soil

Wentworth county Federation of Agriculture will participate with Haldimand and Lincoln county Federations in a conservation conference to be held in Grimsby, Ont. County councils of the Niagara peninsula counties will be invited to send delegates. *Rural Co-operator*

Horse Packery Grew Fast

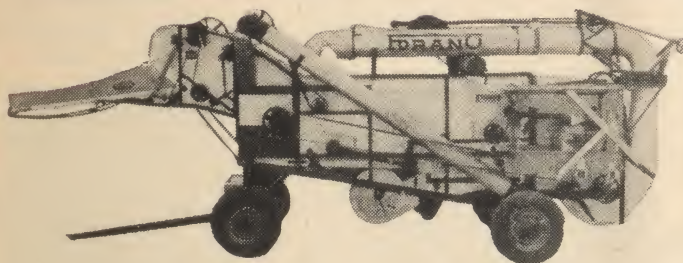
From a wobbly beginning four years ago at a Val Marie meeting at which \$250 was subscribed to get it under way the Horse Co-operative Marketing association has grown fast. Its big job now is not production, but distribution. It must find and keep markets for its products in the future.

At the fourth annual meeting of the co-op at Swift Current, Sask., delegates representing a membership of more than 23,000 Saskatchewan and Alberta farmers and ranchmen were presented a financial statement that showed total value of members' equity in the organization at \$1,614,441.

And after four years the co-op could look back on a speedy growth that saw the building of two plants for processing surplus horses into meats and by-products at Swift Current and Edmonton and construction of a chemistry laboratory which shortly will be operating at the Swift Current plant. *Saskatchewan Farmer*

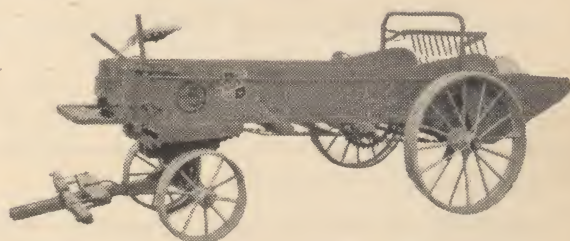
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A Job We Can Handle

Here's a check list of jobs, large and small, that have been successfully undertaken by rural organizations in Canada. No group is so small that it can't find at least one job that it can handle—if it actually wants to do something. And no community in this country is so perfect now that it can't benefit from some of these ideas.

by J. S. Cram

"NO I don't belong to any farm organization," a young farmer told me recently. "They're all the same—they don't do anything but talk, talk, talk—and then pass resolutions for somebody else to talk about."

This man was no exception. He was quite typical of a lot of extremely capable farmers who've been exasperated by the complete vacuum in which their local groups seem to operate. These people are found scattered here and there all over the country, wherever organizations have gone dead. Unfortunately they rarely have a chance to see what live groups in other communities are doing, and go on and on with the impression that organizations are all alike—that they do nothing but talk.

Often these are the very men who could put drive and direction into the program—men with ideas, and the ability to carry them out. But unless they can be persuaded that the local group could really do something of real value there's not much chance of getting them interested. The best way to bring them in is to take on a job that can show direct results.

"But what can we do?" is a common question from local groups. "We're too small to tackle any of the things we'd like to get at. And we can't find anything we can get our teeth into." They want to undertake something that isn't too big for a small group to handle, and that will show results for the effort put into it. But often they're blinded to obvious chances by their habit of meeting once a year, and passing half a dozen resolutions, then forgetting all about it for another year.

No organization that operates on this system can hope to get anywhere. People can't be blamed for refusing to waste time with them. Nor are discussion and study enough to maintain a live group indefinitely—it must have action to provide stimulus and some real standard of progress. The proof of the pudding is not in the recipe; and there's no evidence that discussion is worth anything unless it stimulates people into doing constructive jobs right around home.

There's not a farm or neighbourhood group in this country that can't find plenty of things it can do for the benefit of the community—and incidentally, of the group itself—if it really wants to do anything. Of course, it's first necessary to realize that no job is done by wish-

ful thinking—that some effort is involved, no matter how well organized a job may be. And somebody has to undertake the organization.

Many organizations have looked around them and seen jobs that they could handle quite easily; then they've gone on to plan projects and carry them through. That this a very satisfying experience is shown by the fact that once a group has completed one project satisfactorily it usually sees other possibilities; and its program often grows until the community has developed a new spirit of achievement and self-respect.

Of course, the same sort of project wouldn't appeal to every community; but there's enough variety that every taste can be suited. Here are a few examples, picked at random, of projects that have been successfully handled by groups somewhere in Canada, and that could just as well be carried on by other groups almost anywhere.

Many farm organizations in Ontario have undertaken to plant grain, grass and legume plots, to find out how different varieties compare under local conditions. Such work has usually brought about a rapid improvement in grain, pasture and hay crops in the district and encouraged the organization to go on to do other valuable jobs.

Throughout Alberta and now in Ontario, many groups



Field day visitors relax in the shade while they watch a demonstration on grading dairy cattle for type.

are organizing warble fly campaigns. If only one farmer treats his cattle for warbles he won't have much success, because they don't hesitate to pass line fences; but when everyone in the district declares war on them, warbles can be very effectively banished, with a resultant increase in the thrift and production of the cattle. Similarly, both campaigns have been conducted very successfully in some sections.

Some organizations are sponsoring classes in poultry culling, cattle judging and swine judging—not just yearly hurry-up affairs to prepare junior teams for competition, but regular classes throughout the season, with everyone taking part under the instruction of a capable livestock man. Many districts have men capable of leading such groups, which can add considerably to the profit of farming, as well as to local pride in livestock.

Such judging classes naturally lead on to courses in feeding and management, laying the basis for a really sound livestock industry. And when a group has reached this stage, it is a natural step to undertake grain and forage tests.

A project which shows very quick results is one that many groups have undertaken—roadside improvement. It's surprising how much the appearance of a community is improved when the right-of-way is kept free from weeds and scrub brush, and mowed regularly to prevent their re-growth.

Spray painting is another community project that shows quick results. It's a big job to paint a set of buildings by hand. But when a lot of neighbours co-operate in securing and using a spray painter the work can be done quickly and easily, giving the neighbourhood such a fresh, clean appearance that it's hard to recognize. Such a project will increase the value of the property by many times the cost of the work.

At least one Canadian community has undertaken to carry on its own soil survey, doing the sampling in an organized manner and then securing management recommendations from experts. This project in Waterloo county, Ontario, has created a great deal of enthusiastic interest among local farmers, who are now going all out for soil conservation. Like many of the other projects mentioned it was launched by farm forums.

Some groups have been improving their knowledge of marketing methods and processes, by visiting packing plants and commodity markets. With first-hand knowledge of how these places operated they have been in a much better position to discuss the marketing of farm products. In addition, they're able to steer their production into the lines that meet with greatest demand, and prepare them properly for market.

Many farm organizations, both East and West, have organized field days at neighbouring institutions or above-average farms, where they could have unfamiliar aspects

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of the work explained by people who understood it. Others have even gone on lengthy tours, to see how things were done in other parts of the country, and to collect ideas that could be used at home.

At least one group, near Fredericton, decided they needed a local fair; so they organized one, and it has been a real success. Of course the first attempt wasn't all they thought it might be, but if they keep on improving it wherever they see an opportunity they'll add a great deal of life and interest to local affairs.

All these things have been done by farm organizations in Canada, for the practical improvement of farming. But many other things have been done to improve farm life—some through farmers' associations, some farm forums, and some home and school associations or women's institutes. In many cases all these groups have combined with still others to do an all-out job.

One job that can be done anywhere, and that has already been tackled by dozens of groups, is providing hot lunches for school children. Another is building up a worth-while school library. A third is providing for a regular health check-up of school children and their pre-school brothers and sisters. Still another is modernizing and brightening up the school itself, and its grounds. Any of these tasks can be undertaken at comparatively small cost by any group that really wants to do a job. And they're all very rewarding, because of their beneficial influence on the younger population of the community—an influence that will be felt for generations.

Another interesting approach is to provide something to fill the after-school gap—a gap that persists right through many people's lives, when they have no real interests outside of their work. Parents, older school children and youngsters just out of school can all get equal enjoyment out of group singing, folk dancing, public speaking, play-reading and music appreciation groups. And most communities have someone who, perhaps with a little extra reading, is quite capable of leading such groups.

Some ambitious organizations have even sponsored drama and music festivals, often with very fine results. Book rings, with each member buying a book a year and lending it to each of the others, give a good chance for keeping up to date at little cost.

The advent of regional schools, with classes in woodwork and homemaking, provides a new outlet for those who like to do things with their hands—and who doesn't? Instructors from such schools are often willing to give outside classes in subjects such as woodwork and interior decoration—things that will help people to make their homes what they'd like them to be.

Carnivals can be arranged when it's necessary to

collect a little money, instead of passing the hat. There's just as much fun in a home-made carnival as in a professional one; it doesn't usually cost nearly as much, and the money can be put to good use. Anyone with a little imagination can adapt carnival contests and games to local facilities and equipment, and even think up a few original ideas to add to the novelty.

Nor is there any use in turning up noses at the things that people do now. In most cases they're quite wholesome, and can be worked into a broad community program. For example, checker and horse-shoe clubs could be organized, with annual tournaments to add a little spice. And public support could be thrown behind softball, football, basketball and hockey leagues. This combination would ensure active participation for every member of the family at all seasons. And communities that are lucky enough to have a gymnasium or swimming pool could arrange classes so that everyone could take full advantage of them.

Most of the activities mentioned can be carried on in small groups, which can meet in homes or small public buildings. There's no need to wait for a community centre before starting them up. But if a number of these groups are functioning energetically there's every reason to believe that a community centre could be operated successfully. The organization, planning and construction of such a building would be a good joint project for all the organizations in a district.

There's one other possibility that I've left to the last, because I don't know of any farm organization that's tried it. It's a nature study group. This may be snorted at by some hard-headed individuals who believe that a farmer, through his daily work, learns all about nature. But they might as well argue that anyone who can drive a car knows all about what goes on inside it. No intelligent person will deny that familiarity with the inner workings of an engine should make it possible to get more out of it.

A nature study club, under the leadership of the local biology teacher or anyone else versed in the science of life could teach farm people a great many things that they'll never learn from farming, but which they can apply advantageously to it. At the same time it would provide one of the most fascinating of all pastimes—exploring the inner processes of life, and learning how to turn them to our advantage.

These are just a few suggestions that local groups can put to work, one at a time, as their particular circumstances warrant. I haven't even touched on credit unions, co-operative marketing, storage or processing, health services, or many other lines of endeavour. And there are countless other possibilities that people can see for themselves if they'll just look around with open eyes.

Treating Sheep for Worms

Several ailments of sheep including "Nodular Disease", "Stomach Worm Disease", and "Black Scours" are caused by worms. The main attack by successful sheep men, therefore, is directed against the development or reproduction of the offending worms.

While most of the eggs and young worms of these parasites are destroyed by Canadian winter frosts, flock tenders still have a duty to perform. They must treat the sheep to kill the eggs and young worms that get into the intestinal tract through the eating of infested pasturages. If this is not done the parasites develop to maturity during the winter months and begin laying eggs which pass out and again contaminate the pasture on which the sheep run in spring and summer. In the meantime, infection can be seriously injurious to the health and the thrift of the flock.

Experienced sheep men know the symptoms that indicate the presence of worms and they watch for signs of trouble during July, August and September. While infected lambs may be fat and thrifty looking, they show pale eye-membranes and move about more languidly. Symptoms of diarrhoea or scouring in the autumn months are more definite advance signs of future unthriftiness and steps should be taken to treat affected animals. Furthermore, it is advisable to treat the whole flock in the fall and through the winter.

A compound tablet known as phenothiazine has been recognized as standard treatment in Canada, the number of tablets given depending on the weight of the animal. For sheep under 100 lbs. three 12½ gram tablets are recommended and for larger animals four. Younger lambs are treated safely with one or two tablets. These phenothiazine tablets can be obtained through qualified veterinarians or from the Co-operative Wool Growers and affiliated sheep and wool grower organizations. Safe and efficient treatment of a flock can be administered by a competent veterinarian but many sheep men do a successful job themselves. Two men with a mouth-spreader soon learn how to place the hind quarters of the sheep in a corner and to hold the neck and head securely while one tablet at a time is released and pushed over the hump on the tongue, after which the spreader is removed and the sheep allowed to swallow.

While sheep in the Western Provinces do not appear to be troubled with nodular disease and stomach worm disease, there are other types of worm parasites that demand attention. A spring treatment of phenothiazine is recommended as being of definite value in reducing the hazards of worm infection. Special treatments are required to overcome lung worms, liver flukes and tape worms.

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School Woodlots Mooted

An N.B. lumberman and M.L.A. recently donated a large and well-timbered woodlot to the Harvey regional high school. Pupils will learn from actual experience, under the guidance of men who know forestry inside out, just what is necessary to make a woodlot yield high returns on a permanent basis.

In addition, the member of the graduating class who shows the greatest aptitude in woodlot management will be given a scholarship for further training in forestry, the profits from the school woodlot paying the cost of the scholarship.

This generous gift was good fortune for the Harvey district. But all districts in the wooded areas of the Atlantic provinces are not lucky enough to have men with the inclination and estate to provide school woodlots.

This being the case, what would be wrong with the regional school boards, with the assistance of the provincial government, establishing school woodlots with public funds? For students who plan to settle down on farms which have woodlots, no type of education would pay better dividends than instruction in woodlot management. For a great many, this could mean the difference between poverty and prosperity.

Maritime Farmer



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Rules and Regulations of the Quebec Artificial Breeding Centre

Herewith we publish the official rules and regulations of the Quebec Artificial Breeding Centre (QABC), recently established at St. Hyacinthe.

Organization. Since it is difficult, for technical reasons, for private groups to organize at present, the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, through its Livestock Branch, is willing to set up such an organization.

Locality. Taking into account transportation facilities, density of cattle population in the Province, the availability of land already owned by the Department, etc, it has been decided to establish the QABC at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

Membership

The Dairy Cattle Breeders' Clubs may become members of the Quebec Artificial Breeding Centre. To enjoy the rights and privileges offered by the Quebec Artificial Breeding Centre, a Club must:

1. Apply on a special form supplied by the Centre.
2. Be able to provide at least 300 cows in a territory 10 miles in diameter. These cows will have to be bred artificially by bulls of no more than two breeds, unless the original number of cows subscribed is more than 700: in all cases, the number of cows to be serviced by bulls of any one breed shall not be less than 100.
3. Engage a well-trained inseminator approved by the Centre.
4. Follow the rules and regulations of the Centre.

Conditions

Each Club shall:

1. Pay a life-membership fee to the Centre of \$1.00 for each breeder-member; this membership fee will not be re-imbursed at any time.
2. Accept the semen of bulls kept at the Centre, and pay for it at the rate of \$2.00 per cow serviced for each gestation period.
3. Dismiss any inseminator whose work shall be considered by the Centre as being detrimental to the success of artificial insemination.
4. Supply to the Centre, on special forms, the records necessary for the compilation of information required for the good management and efficiency of operation of the artificial breeding programme in the Province.

Termination of Membership

Any Club shall lose its membership if:

1. It does not comply with the regulations of the Centre.
2. A major cause is found which impairs the practice of artificial insemination in its territory.

Any Club may resign its membership by mailing a resolution to this effect to the Centre.

Management

The Centre shall be managed jointly by (a) a finance committee (b) a board of directors (c) a bull selection committee (d) a bull purchasing committee.

The Finance Committee shall be composed of the Minister and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, the Chief of the Livestock Branch, the Director of the Artificial Breeding Programme, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors shall be composed of nine delegates from the Dairy Cattle Breeders' Clubs. They shall be elected at the annual meeting from among the district delegates or representatives of a definite number of clubs. Each year they shall elect from among their own numbers a president, a vice-president and a secretary. The directors shall be elected for a three-year period and three members shall retire and be replaced by three new members each year. At the start, three shall be replaced at the end of the first year, and three after their second year of office.

Members-at-large of the Board of Directors shall be: the Chief of the Livestock Branch, the Director of the



These are all products of artificial insemination.

Artificial Breeding Programme, a representative of the U.C.C., a representative of the Extension Service of the Rural Economics Branch and a representative of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine.

The Bull Selection Committee for each breed shall be composed of the fieldman for the breed, one breeder-member and one technical advisor. The same technical advisor shall act on all breed committees, and will be appointed by the Department of Agriculture. The breeder-member shall be nominated by the Board of Directors.

The Bull Purchasing Committee shall be composed of three members from the Board of Directors and two technical advisors, one appointed by the Federal and one by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Functions

The Finance Committee shall look after all questions of financial, technical and administrative operations of the Centre. The Board of Directors shall appoint the breeder-members acting on the Bull Selection and the Bull Purchasing Committees, and shall make appropriate recommendations concerning the general outlines of the

artificial insemination programme. The Bull Selection shall study the pedigrees and the results of progeny tests of sires which might be used at the Centre, and make appropriate recommendations. The Bull Purchasing Committee shall buy or rent bulls approved by the Selection Committee.

The various committees shall meet as often as may be necessary.

Services

The Quebec Artificial Breeding Centre will provide the Dairy Cattle Breeders' Clubs with semen from sires of good quality. However, to get semen from bulls of a particular breed, the clubs concerned must provide at least 1000 cows to be serviced by these bulls.

Free training courses will be given to inseminators at the Centre, but transportation to the training centre will not be paid. Inseminators to be trained will be selected by the local clubs.

The Centre will furnish all forms etc. used in applying for membership and in compiling the necessary records, and will pay the shipping cost of full and empty semen shipping boxes.

Dairy Cattle Breeders' Clubs

The improvement of cattle requires the best of individual and collective effort. Its first aim is to help the farmer build up a herd yielding the greatest possible net income, and to organize cattle production in such a way as to allow it to meet the fundamental needs of the industry in the province, and of possible future export markets.

In order to help Quebec breeders attain these objectives, the Department of Agriculture, through the Livestock Branch, has decided to organize breeders' clubs through which to provide the services of a Cattle Artificial Insemination Centre.

A cattle breeders' club is defined as a group of farmers in a definite territory who wish to improve cattle production. The clubs are founded for the purpose of building up healthy, high producing herds; meeting the demand for commercial cows; providing good quality breeding stock; promoting co-operation and mutual help, the adoption of good methods in dairy cattle management; giving well-defined leadership in cattle production; and helping those in charge of giving leadership in, and of stimulating the improvement of cattle production.

Organization

No breeders' club may be organized unless this has first been authorized by the Chief of the Livestock Branch. Once this authorization has been received, members may be signed up at a general farmers' meeting, called by an officer duly appointed by the Department of Agriculture.

Membership. At least fifteen members are required to organize a club. Any farmer breeding dairy cattle is eligible for membership, with the following qualifications.

- a. he must keep a good herd register.
- b. he must have his cows on production test, either under the provincial or the federal scheme.
- c. he must submit his herd to the tuberculin test, or any other test necessary for the detection of contagious disease.
- d. he must use a good pure-bred sire, and
- e. must agree to follow faithfully the improvement programme as laid out.

If, for good reason, a member wishes to withdraw from the club, he must give written notice to that effect to the secretary. The Board of Directors has the power to expel any member who is deemed unsatisfactory.

Applications from new members must be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

Board of Directors

At the annual meeting of the club there shall be elected a Board of Directors, composed of a president, a vice-president and three directors. These officers shall elect a secretary-treasurer from among the members of the club, at the first meeting.

President. The president shall preside at all meetings of the club and decide all questions of order. The vice-president shall assist the president in his duties, and in the absence of the president, shall have the same powers and obligations.

Secretary-treasurer. He shall be present at all meetings of the club and keep exact minutes of the proceedings. He shall collect all applications for cow testing and deliver them in due course to the livestock fieldman or the agronomer. He shall collect applications for inspection against contagious diseases, fill in applications for artificial insemination, have them signed and forward them to the Livestock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Quebec. He shall obtain and distribute all material necessary for the identification of animals, and receive and handle all club funds.

Territory and name

Unless for good and sufficient economic or technical reasons, a club shall not extend beyond the limits of any given township. Each club shall be named . . . (town or parish) Dairy Cattle Breeders' Club.

Operating Programme

Once a club is organized, a survey of each member's livestock production shall be made, and a general plan of livestock improvement drafted for each member, to cover a period of 5 years. This plan shall take into consideration the specific conditions of each member's operations — financial, labour, soil, markets, etc.

The general plan shall include: Cow testing work for the purpose of establishing the value of each cow as a milk and butterfat producer; the prevention of disease, tuberculin testing, blood testing and any other tests considered necessary, and the adoption of appropriate measures; the production of quality veal calves; the keeping of a herd register; selection of dairy cows, culling and replacement of low producers, if necessary, use of a quality sire; selection and identification of young stock; rational feeding of cows, heifers and calves; improving the general system of care and management of cattle; preparation and conservation of dairy products; co-operating in buying and selling; exchanging bulls, and using collectively-owned bulls.

In addition, attention shall be given to improvement of pastures; proper haymaking, production of necessary cattle feeds; production and conservation of succulent feeds; production of grains and legume hays; construction of a bull pen and exercise yard; improvement of buildings.

Artificial Insemination

Any dairy cattle breeders' club may take advantage of artificial insemination if:

1. At least 300 cows are provided within a radius of 5 miles.
2. Such cows are artificially bred by bulls of no more than two different breeds, except in the case where more than 700 cows are offered.
3. The number of cows to be bred by bulls of the same breed is not less than 100.
4. The Club follows the rules of the Artificial Insemination Centre.

Every member who uses artificial insemination must make application on the regular form supplied by the Club, weigh and test the milk of every cow in his herd, and adopt an official system for the control of tuberculosis and contagious abortion. Any member who does not conform to the above requirements may be suspended from membership in the Club. Any member may resign his membership by sending in a written resignation.

Fees

A life membership fee is \$5.00 and will not be refunded in case of resignation or suspension. Any member who has resigned, or has neglected to have at least one cow serviced during any fiscal year of the Club, shall be required to pay a new membership fee before he is allowed to make use of the Artificial Insemination Centre.

Service fees shall be \$5.00 per cow, with 2 return privileges. If a second or third service is necessary, there will be no additional service charge, but a fee of \$1.00 shall be charged for each succeeding service. Fees are due at the time of the first service.

A Million Dollars for Strawberries

Quebec farmers harvested a record crop of 6,000,000 quarts of strawberries in 1947, and sold them at an average of 17 cents a quart for a total revenue of \$1,020,000. Although a short-term crop, the strawberry has made a notable contribution to the income of Quebec farmers, and, for that matter, to farmers everywhere in Canada where this crop is grown commercially. The total Canadian production in 1947 was 25,559,000 quarts valued at \$5,499,000.

The raspberry crop, however, was disappointing. Quebec's production was less than half the crop of 1946, and the value of the crop in 1947, \$68,000, compares very poorly with the \$305,000 crop harvested in 1940.

The poor crop can be blamed on unfavourable weather conditions, for there has been no decrease in the amount of plantations of raspberries; on the contrary, planting has increased steadily during the last seven years.

Horticulture Exhibit for Montreal in August

The Quebec Horticultural Federation has announced plans for a mammoth horticultural exhibition which will be held in the Cote des Neiges Armoury in Montreal on August 25 and 26. A strong organizing committee, including such experts in these matters as T. G. Ewing, Louis Perron, W. Bowie, W. J. Tawse, C. G. Hobbs, C. Wilson and Miss Gilbright, has been set up to plan the exhibition, which will include displays of flowers, vegetables, handicrafts, photography, etc. It is hoped that the Governor General will be present to open the exhibition.

Breeding Stock for Abitibi

The Department of Agriculture, collaborating with the Department of Colonization, recently sent a shipment of 50 Ayrshires into the Abitibi district, to Roquemare. The cows were shipped from Plessisville and were selected from the herds of various club members living within 20 miles of the shipping point. M. W. Timmermans looked after buying and loading the cattle, which were all between 3 and 7 years of age. Average sale price was \$177.

For over 15 years these two departments have worked together in affairs of this kind, Colonization providing the funds and Agriculture providing the expert help and advice of its agronomes. Through this policy, the colonists have been encouraged to build their herds from good stock, coming from clean herds, true to type and of proved milking ability.

Although these shipments have averaged some 1200 head yearly over the past 15 years, this is the first time that colonists have demanded animals of the quality of those just shipped. The parish of Roquemare was founded just about fifteen years ago by young farmers recruited from the Quebec Diocese with the help of the Agricultural School at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, and it is evident that they are determined to build up a really progressive farming colony.

Canadian Breeders Make Plans

At a recent meeting the executive of the Quebec Society of Canadian Horse and Cattle Breeders, Ardrea St. Pierre revealed that to date 82 herds of Canadian cattle had been inspected, and of the 1066 head classified there were

57 excellent
554 very good
453 good
2 fair

Of the cows classed excellent, 82% have official records, 43% of them as much as one-third over the minimum requirements.

It was decided to launch a publication devoted to the affairs of the Canadian breed, to supply gatepost signs for members, to establish a "clubroom" for members at the Three Rivers Fair, and possibly at Quebec, and to revise the regulations governing herd classification. Additional prize money for fairs was voted, and generous premiums were voted to encourage the raising of foals.

Members of the Department of Agriculture and others in attendance included Pierre Labrecque, J. J. Gautreau, J. de G. Fortin, M. Halle, Jos. Hebert, Alex. Fournier, Marc Leclerc, J. P. Lettre, M. Bernier, J. A. Leblanc, L. P. Villemaire, W. Bigue, Dr. J. H. Vigneau, J. A. Guimont, Josaphat Laliberte.

Plant Protection Society Holds 40th Meeting

The Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants was organized in 1907 as an association of French and English speaking agricultural scientists and growers who were concerned to see that there should be in Quebec some organization that would be able to study and do something about plant diseases and pests. Included in the association are entomologists, whose chief concern is insect control, plant pathologists who check plant diseases, botanists whose specialized knowledge of weeds and their control is important, and zoologists whose contribution is in the control of predators such as rats.

There is always a constant race between the work of scientific agriculturists and the menace of plant diseases, insects and weeds, and the members of this society play no small part in the winning of this race by our farmers.

The Society had its birth at Macdonald College, when Professor Lochhead, who was the College's first Professor of Botany, got some twenty-five people together to discuss the possibility of starting such an organization. The Society was organized then and there with Prof. Lochhead as its first President. During the years, the character of the work done and of the reports made to the annual meetings of the Society have undergone a radical change, and most of the topics now on the

agendas are on highly technical aspects of plant protection, in contrast with the more general treatment in vogue in the early years.

The Society still maintains its bilingual character, and its meetings are held in rotation at Macdonald College, Laval and the University of Montreal, helping to link in a common cause the three great Quebec universities. It also is a link between the Federal and Provincial Governments, since among its members are employees of both Civil Services. It is an organization that has no counterpart anywhere in North America.

The annual meeting heard a number of scientific papers, ranging from a discussion of how tobacco mosaic is transmitted to methods for the control of the cabbage fly, passed a number of resolutions, accepted several new members and elected officers for the coming year, I. L. Connors of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Botany Division, was elected president, and J. B. Maltais becomes vice-president. R. Cayouette was named secretary, with A. Doyle as associate secretary.

In recognition of their long and devoted services, Messrs. C. E. Petch and George Maheux were made honorary life members of the Society.

Dates of Quebec Fairs for 1948

The Department of Agriculture has released the list of agricultural fairs to be held in 1948 under the auspices of agricultural societies in the Province of Quebec.

Agricultural Society	Locality	Date
Arthabaska	Victoriaville	August 23, 24, 25
Bagot	St. Liboire	August 27, 28
Bonaventure, A.	Shigawake	September 14
Bonaventure, B.	New Richmond West	September 15
Brome	Brome	September 6, 7, 8
Chambly	St. Bruno	August 16, 17, 18
Champlain	St. Stanislas	August 31, September 1
Two Mountains	Ste. Scholastique	September 2, 3, 4
Gatineau, A.	Aylmer	September 9, 10, 11
Huntingdon, A.	Huntingdon	September 9, 10
Huntingdon, B.	Havelock	September 15
Laprairie	Laprairie	September 21, 22
L'Assomption	L'Assomption	August 18
Ilevis	St. Romuald	August 26, 27
Montcalm	Ste. Julienne	September 14
Montmagny	Montmagny	August 12 to 15
Pontiac, C.	Quyon	September 16, 17, 18
Quebec	Quebec	September 15
Richelieu	Ste. Victoire	August 27, 28
Richmond	Richmond	August 19, 20, 21
Rimouski	Rimouski	August 18, 19, 20, 21
Riviere du Loup	Isle Verte	August 16, 17, 18
Roberval	Roberval	July 7, 8, 9, 10
Rouville	Rougement	August 24
St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	August 2, 3, 4, 5
St. Jean	St. Jean	September 4, 5, 6
St. Maurice	St. Barnabe N.	September 1
Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke	August 17
Soulanges	Pont Chateau	September 6
Stanstead	Ayer's Cliff	August 26, 27, 28
Three Rivers	Three Rivers	August 18
Wolfe No. 2	Ham North	August 25
Yamaska	St. Francois du Lac	August 12, 13, 14
Quebec Provincial Fair		September 3 to 12
Sherbrooke Fair		August 28 to September 3

Switzerland Will Buy Quebec Poultry

Starting this month, Quebec farmers will be shipping dressed poultry to Switzerland from the poultry co-operative at St. Damase. Orders have been received for 50 carloads, which will be shipped at the rate of 7 or 8 cars a month. This represents a total shipment of some 2½ million pounds.

News of the new market was given at a meeting organized by the Quebec Poultry Industry Committee at Quebec last month, attended by a large number of poultrymen, at which various problems of the poultry industry were discussed. The meeting, presided over by Jacques de Broin, was addressed by Minister of Agriculture Barre, who urged poultry raisers to keep their operations at such a peak of efficiency that they would be able to take full advantage of any and all markets for their products.

Gerard Vincent, secretary-treasurer of the St. Damase Co-op, gave some details of the Swiss deal. He explained that what the Swiss wanted were 3½ pound carcasses, which will be eviscerated, graded, packed and frozen here in Quebec for shipment. The price to the producer will be between 28 and 32 cents a pound, live weight, and shipments started early in June. Mr. Vincent warned

that, since it is evident that poultry supplies will be less this year than last, it is possible that some poultry will have to be imported from the United States to fill all the market demands.

Among those who took part in the discussions at the meeting were U. Pilon, Chief of the Poultry Division in the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Noe Henault, regional inspector of poultry products, W. A. Brown, Production Services, Ottawa, H. Dumaine, R.O.P. Inspector, A. Graton, Oka, Dr. P. Galarneau, Health of Animals Branch. Pierre Labrecque, Chief of the Livestock Division, summed up the results of the meeting.

Gaspe Can Grow Good Flax

Gaspe's climate is particularly well adapted to flax growing, and yields averaging 175 pounds of fibre to the acre were recorded in 1947. Adding 185 pounds of tow and 195 pound of flaxseed to the acre, the farmer can figure on a return of from \$75 to \$80 per acre for his flax fields.

These figures were quoted at a recent study day on flax production, when farmers of the parishes Maria, New Richmond, St. Simeon and Bonaventure got together to talk things over.

Similar conferences were held recently at St. Alphonse de Caplan, Port Daniel, Shigawake and St. Charles de Caplan. Rev. Rioux, president of the Co-operative Flax Mill at Caplan. Adrien Babin, manager, E. L. Raynault, fieldman and F. X. Lavoie, agronome, were the organizers and speakers, and illustrated their talks with lantern slides showing approved methods of flax growing and use.

New Director of Radio Publicity

Mr. Leon Descarreaux has been appointed chief of the radio section of the Division of Information and Research which is directed by Dr. George Maheux. The new chief, a graduate of the Agricultural School of Ste Anne de la Pocatiere, has been on the staff of the publicity division since 1937 as publicist and radio commentator.

The Department's radio coverage extends all over the province, chiefly on the French language networks, and 1557 broadcasts were made in 1947. French-speaking farmers in parts of Ontario and the Maritimes are also served by the broadcasts.

Accumulated information from the many experiments which have been conducted in potato growing regions in Canada and the United States has so impressed the manufacturers of fungicides and insecticides that they have realized the great possibilities in this method of controlling late blight and rot.

What's in That Fertilizer? **BETTER FARMING IS SCIENTIFIC FARMING**

The first number in the numerical label of a fertilizer always represents the guaranteed percentage of Nitrogen in the mixture, the second indicates the Phosphoric Acid level, and the third stands for Potash. So a 4-8-10 fertilizer contains 4 percent Nitrogen, 8 percent available Phosphoric Acid and 10 percent Potash — all percentages computed by weight. This explanation is given by G. W. Michael of the Dominion Plant Products Division.

But the amounts of the three elements named add up to only 22 percent of the total weight of fertilizer. The other 78 percent consists of elements which are combined chemically with the 22 percent of plant food in the mixture. For example, Nitrate of Soda contains 16 percent Nitrogen; Ammonium Sulphate contains 20 percent Nitrogen; Ammonium Nitrate contains 33.5 percent Nitrogen. Superphosphate contains 20 percent Phosphoric Acid; Ammonium Nitrate has 11 percent Nitrogen and 48 percent Phosphoric Acid; and Muriate of Potash contains 50 to 60 percent Potassium Oxide.

Manufacturers use several fertilizer materials in making their mixtures. The Nitrogen is usually provided in the form of Sulphate of Ammonia, Ammonium Nitrate and Cyanamid blended together; the Phosphoric Acid as Superphosphate or Ammonium Phosphate, and the Potash as Muriate or sulphate or a combination of both. A manufacturer could use a simple formula as follows for making a 4-8-10 fertilizer:—

Per Cent		Lbs.
20	Sulphate of Ammonia	20
20	Superphosphate	40
50	Muriate of Potash	20
	Dolomite Limestone or other filler	20
	Total	100

Mixed fertilizers have to be properly cured before delivery to the farmer or they will be hard before the farmer uses them or become hard in storage.



Russell Hare (above) one of the "Esso Champions" at the International Plowing Match, 1947 . . . winner of free trip to British Isles.

Similarly, scientific research has shown us how to produce better fuels and lubricants

Advancement in field and animal husbandry during recent years, due to scientific research, would astound any modern Rip Van Winkle (if such there were) on his awakening. Grains that defy rust, chemicals that kill weeds but leave grain or grass unharmed, pullets that average 60% production through the coldest months of the year, cows that yield 20,000 or more pounds of milk in 10 months . . . to mention only a few examples.

In the field of fuels and lubricants, Imperial Oil Limited has kept pace with agricultural advancement. Through scientific research, we have learned how to turn out fuels that deliver more power per gallon . . . resulting in lower fuel consumption per acre or per mile . . . and that burn more completely with less carbon deposit. We have learned how to produce lubricants that can be forced freely through fine channels, yet have enough body for lasting protection of fast-moving parts.

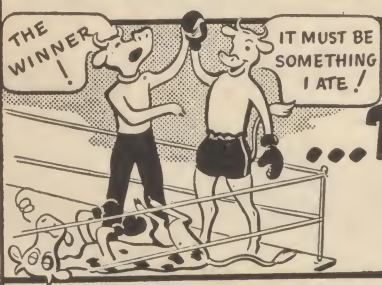
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Ask for

*Reg'd trade-mark



GREEN CROSS FIELD LEADER PRODUCTS

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Cobalt deficiency seems to be increasingly visible here. We have had some more cases and more of our neighbours have had trouble with it. One had a particularly bad time with two heifers and they ate quite a few dollars worth of good lumber in the stable before he realized what it was all about. Probably this district is not the only one 'blessed' with a cobalt deficiency in the soil. So it seems as if the time has come for some enterprising company to come out with a fertilizer containing cobalt. If purchased in a quantity and added to the fertilizer at time of mixing, it should not add very much to the cost and would let us get at the root of the trouble. But it would take some time before this could take effect so, in the meantime, we should have a mineral mixture containing cobalt. The correct proportions for both these purposes must be available if requested.

The condensation of W. L. McKinnon's suggestion for a standard of measurement for comparing milk production records is interesting. However, we do not quite agree with his preference for a 365-day mature equivalent standard. The desire to show our individuality by using a different standard than the United States would make it difficult to compare records in the two countries as they would have to be re-converted to the same standards. Of course, Canadian records on a 365-day basis would look a little bigger beside American records on a 305-day basis to those not acquainted with our system. But this doubtful advantage would be more than offset by the feeling that we were trying to fool someone and make our records look bigger. Of course this is only an opinion but does present another angle on the subject. Canadian Jersey records are already calculated on a 305-day mature equivalent basis when published in the Canadian Jersey Breeder. Even the 305-day mature class records are con-

verted on the basis that a cow is at her best at the age of six. Twice-a-day milking is also used as a standard with cows milked more times getting their mature equivalent reduced accordingly.

We had some townfolk visiting us the other day. And did the children ever get excited over the colts and calves, particularly the latter. One of the little girls gave a very good imitation of a judge inspecting a calf with only her desire to get a good look at the first calf she had seen to guide her. Town children seem to get more fun from a first trip to the country than when conditions are reversed, so perhaps the country is a good place to grow up even if you are too far from the doctor.

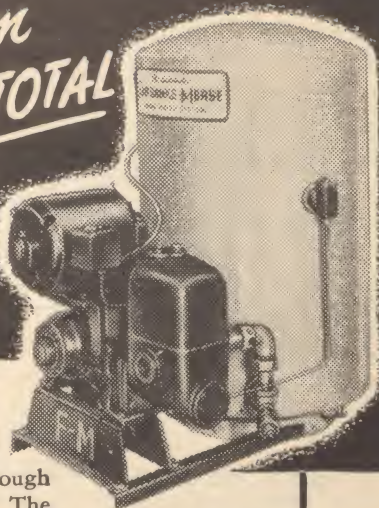
The blue-birds' house blew down to-day though it caught on a branch after a very short fall. Dot found them dolefully inspecting it and I went out to return it to its proper position. Luckily it happened before there were any eggs to break but perhaps the blue-birds will not dare to trust it again this season. Originally the house was meant for tree-swallows but the blue-birds liked it better than their own and came enough earlier to get first choice. A second family of blue-birds tried to move in to occupy the vacant house but the first family were Arabs and the second were Jews so they couldn't stay. So the swallows took what the blue-birds left last year and probably will this year.

For several years we have supplied a green-house man in town with seed for his early potatoes in his small market garden. He does not save seed as he sells them all with his early peas. He is eighty-six years old and has his greenhouse full of plants again. He is anxious to get his garden plowed so he can get at that. Look at the money he has saved the taxpayer by not going on pension at the age of seventy! And one can hardly say that it has unduly shortened his life span. Yet there are those who ask for a lower age limit on the pension—and growl about the taxes they pay.

The potatoes that we take are rather interesting in themselves as they are good but of obscure origin. We had

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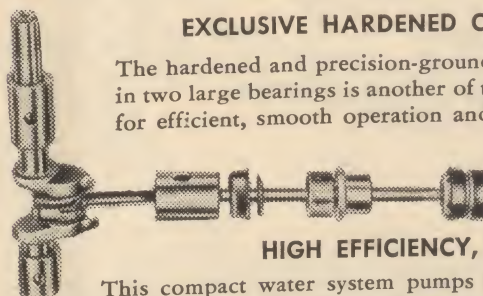
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FARM EQUIPMENT

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tried a lot of kinds for earliness including the Warba. Then a neighbour mentioned those that he grew. We got a bucketful to plant. They certainly were early and mealy right at the start but they were terribly rough. However, we kept them and picked out the smoothest ones every year until they became quite respectable potatoes. Of course, they are not a heavy yielder and are hard to keep from sprouting in early spring. But they certainly are early. We got them from an ordinary farmer who called them Irish Corn and thought they came from Ireland. I wonder if anyone else can tell us more about them?

Cheap Water Supply Not Always Safe

Out of 1,000 samples of well water sent to one laboratory for testing during the past three years, 250 were found to be polluted with bacteria of intestinal origin and therefore not suitable for human consumption.

This serves to illustrate the great care needed in choosing farm water supply and in constantly checking the purity of the water. In spring the

danger of contamination is greater than at any other time of the year.

Just because the water is crystal clear does not mean it is free of germs. Even the fact that your family has drunk the water for generations does not alter the fact that a well can be a threat to the health of the family and of farm help unless carefully selected and watched.

Contaminated water is also a threat to the dairy herd. Great efforts are being made to stamp out T.B., Bangs Disease and other serious diseases of cattle. But streams or shallow wells which can be contaminated by other herds miles away can be a threat to your herd in one watering.

Although it is a great temptation to turn cattle loose in a field in spring and let them water at a nearby stream, this saving in labor may be quickly offset by ravages of disease. Unless a constant check is made on the purity of the water in the stream there is no assurance that they may not contract some ailment. Cattle wading in the stream add to the threat.

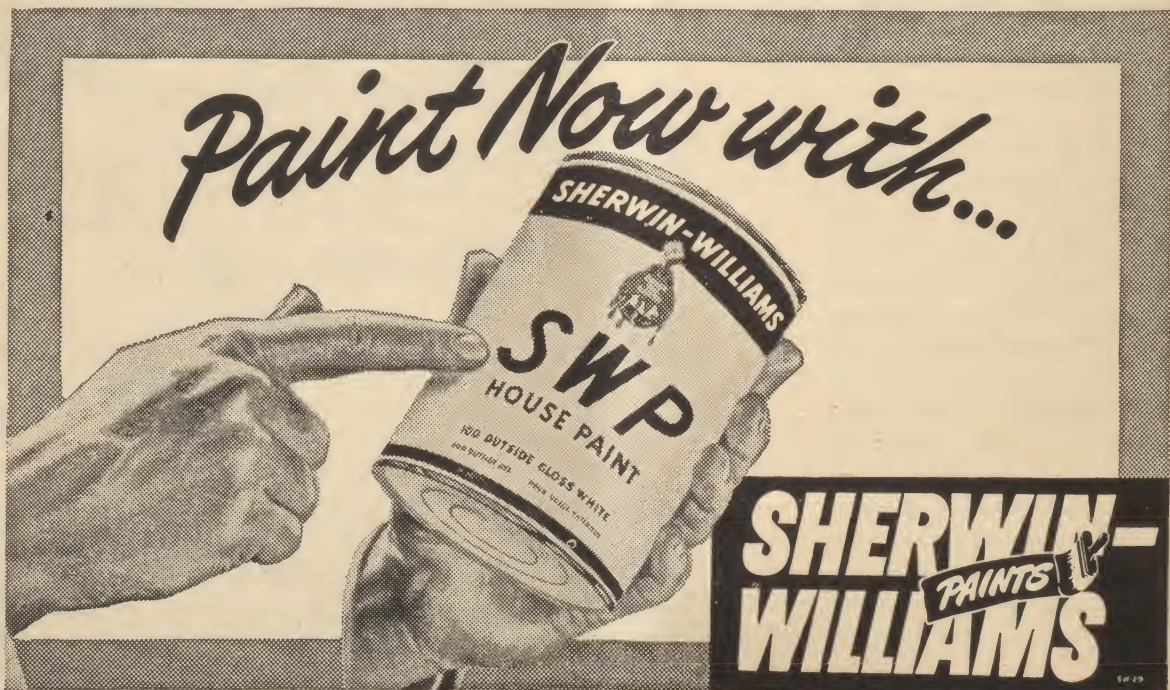
Shallow wells can provide pure drinking water for the home and barn, but they must be carefully watched.

Most such water is from drainage, and the danger of contamination is great. In the spring, for example, flooding and saturation of the ground may cause seepage from manure piles, garbage dumps, etc.

It is a poor form of economy, therefore, to be satisfied with a shallow well merely because it provides sufficient gallons of water for farm needs, and saves drilling deeper. Similarly it is poor economy to drill or dig near the barn or home where danger of seepage is greatest, just because it saves hauling or piping.

Deep wells provide the most reliable source of pure water, although even these have sometimes been found contaminated, and should therefore be tested before use.

But the purity of the farm water supply amounts to little, points out the Institute, unless that purity is safeguarded right into the home and barn. The only reasonably sure way of keeping the water pure is by use of a closed well and a closed piping system which does not permit the water to come in contact with the air and keeps out all dust, dirt, and stray wild life that might otherwise carry germs to it.



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Keeping Ahead of Fires

Because of the many difficulties of adequate fire protection to rural districts, fire prevention on farms is important. Most farm fires occur in the more expensive buildings, the dwellings or barns, which often represent 50 percent of the total investment. Defective chimneys, flues and heating, defective roofs and defective electrical installations, and gas and kerosene stoves, cause many of the fires involving farm homes. Most of the fires arising from these causes are preventable by periodic inspection, and replacement of faulty equipment.

Spontaneous combustion, lightning, defective electrical installations, and faulty storm lamps are among the greatest hazards in barns. Barns can be made relatively safe with efficient lightning protection, and spontaneous combustion can be reduced to a minimum by not mowing hay or storing grain which is too damp.

Fire in farm buildings, caused by kerosene spilled from an overturned lantern, can be guarded against by packing the oil fount with absorbent cotton. The cotton will soak up the kerosene so it will not spill if the lantern is upset. When filling the lantern, put in only as much kerosene as the cotton will absorb.

Saving Our Forest Wealth

Eighty percent of forest fires are started by human agency, and would not have occurred had reasonable precautions been taken, according to the Ontario Department of Lands and Mines.

The main causes of spring fires are brush burning, smoking in the bush and camp fires left unattended or not properly extinguished. One lighted match carelessly tossed away or a cigar or cigarette butt needlessly cast aside may cause a holocaust of death and destruction. The use of a lighter

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is preferable to matches, and "roll your own" cigarettes are safer than the so-called tailor-made variety. In line with these simple precautions it is good practice to sit down while smoking in the bush, because this gives leisure not only to enjoy a smoke but to see that every precaution is taken while doing so.

Public co-operation is so important that during the fire prevention drive in Ontario every branch of the forestry service and all woods operators have been alerted to give the cause of fire prevention the widest possible publicity. Extensive use is being made of the press, radio, motion pictures and the spoken word.

Forest and Outdoors



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmer's co-operatives

Co-ops. Are Today's Democratic Formula

"If we have lost fundamental freedoms or are losing them, we have nobody to thank but ourselves," Rt. Rev. Msgr. M. M. Coady, Antigonish, told the annual meeting of the Ontario Credit Union League last month.

"We still have freedom to save ourselves," Dr. Coady said. "If we don't exercise liberty it will die."

Dr. Coady said that many people seem to think that co-operation is alien to the British and American way of life.

"If I had this audience for two weeks I could prove conclusively that co-operation is the normal way of doing business, and that all other forms are alien, and not based on philosophical and scientific method," Dr. Coady said. "Co-operatives and credit unions are phases of group action fundamental to our way of life."

Dr. Coady said that just as people learned to build shelters to protect themselves from inclement weather they will learn, when they become more enlightened, to build institutions to protect themselves from the inclemency of social systems.

He said that the first evidence of co-operation had been the development of political democracy. He said that the industrial revolution gave promise of economic freedom and resulted in financial feudalism.

"Today great sections of the earth have thrown over dreams of democracy and gone back to barbarism," Dr. Coady said. "The world is developing both a rural and an urban proletariat that is ripe for revolution. The fun-

damental wrong in the world today is that we are losing our economic democracy. The fundamental necessity is to restore it. To restore economic democracy we must improve the quality of the people.

"If the genius of man can take cold steel and make it fly, what is impossible about moulding the minds of the people of eastern Canada to take to the air on flights concerning social and economic living which their grandparents never dreamed about," Dr. Coady said.

"That is what we are doing in the co-operative movement," Dr. Coady said. "We are changing the quality of the people."

"In three years we will have solved the problems of eastern Canada through co-operatives," Dr. Coady said. "The way to beat monopoly is to start right back in the communities and own what is left, the food store, the bank, the insurance agency."

Dr. Coady said that there are 200 co-operative food stores in the Maritimes, and that these co-operatives are planning to own a flour mill.

"The co-operative movement is at once simple, broad, deep and profound," Dr. Coady said. "For this reason co-operation has the earmarks of the democratic formula of today."

"If we are going to endure we must get a blueprint that is in harmony with the human verities. Our social, economic and political customs must be based on the bedrock of eternal truth." —From Rural Co-operator.

Co-operative Marketing Up \$60,000

The number of livestock marketed from Nova Scotia through the medium of co-operative channels in 1947 totalled 13,491 head with a value of \$296,696.56 as compared with 15,284 head valued at \$235,457.11 in 1946, according to a report prepared by and issued from the office of H. K. MacCharles, Senior Fieldman, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Truro. The increase in numbers, the report points out, was due largely to fewer lambs being shipped in 1947, while the increase in revenue is due to the larger number of hogs shipped and a generally higher level of prices.

Hogs accounted for a large portion of the total revenue, with \$215,209.18 revenue from 5,998 head shipped as compared with 3,393 head valued at \$105,218.20 in 1946.

"The rail grading of all hogs shipped, leaving out stags, sows, boars and ridgelings, shows that 73.9% of the shipments were A and B while 23.4% were out-weights. Only 2.7% were in C and D grades, which shows", suggests Mr. MacCharles, "that there is not too much wrong with the type of our hogs, although there is still room for improvement. Then, too, there is still a lot to be done in getting our hogs shipped in the proper weight ranges".

Rail grading figures show a heavy drop in lamb shipments but an improvement in quality. Last year, 52.9% were Grade A while in 1946 the percentage A lambs was 46.7. The packers' strike at Sydney last fall no doubt accounted for part of the drop in shipments and also was responsible for the increase in the number of lambs shipped from Cape Breton to outside points.

The United Fishermen of Quebec

The 37 affiliated co-operatives comprise at present 2864 members (3268 during the fiscal year 1945-1946), or one half of all the fishermen of the province. Out of a total quantity of 46,644,430 pounds of fish taken in 1946 (39,052,269 pounds the previous year) codfish accounts for 39,012,347 pounds.

While the output of fresh and frozen fish and of salted fish decreased in comparison with 1945, the output of dried, smoked and canned fish increased. In general, each of the co-operatives is sufficiently well equipped to shift quite easily, if necessary, from one kind of production to another.

At the eighth annual congress of the Federation, in March 1947, the importance was underlined of co-operative education as an essential factor in the development of the organization. Among various resolutions adopted by the Congress concerning the expansion of the United Fishermen of Quebec, there was one which stressed the urgent need for an intensive campaign of education among fishermen as regards co-operative, civic and professional matters, and asked the Provincial Ministry of Fisheries to raise from 2,000 to at least 5,000 dollars the annual credits granted for the education of fishermen.

Trend of Prices

	1947 May \$	1948 April \$	1948 May \$
LIVESTOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	14.92	15.20	16.55
Cows, good, per cwt.	11.65	11.60	12.95
Cows, common, per cwt.	9.30	8.60	9.15
Canners, and cutters, per cwt.	8.08	6.80	7.35
Veal, good and choice per cwt.	14.85	16.70	18.60
Veal, common, per cwt.	13.03	13.60	15.45
Lambs, good and choice, per cwt.	12.35		13.75
Lambs, common per cwt.	9.67	11.00	12.00
Bacon hogs, dressed, B.1 per cwt.	21.85	28.35	28.60
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.49	0.67	0.67
Cheese, per lb.	0.25	0.35	0.35
Eggs, grade A large, per dozen	0.38	0.44½	0.43
Chicken, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.30	0.32	0.32
Chicken, dressed, Milk-Fed A, per lb.	0.38½	0.38	0.44
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag		2.50-2.65	2.55-2.75
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	51.75-52.75	53.75
Barley Meal, per ton		61.00-62.00	61.50-64.60
Oat chop, per ton		62.00-66.60	66.50-67.50
Oil Meal, per ton	45.25	65.00	70.00

MARKET COMMENTS

Prices of live stock are well above those prevailing in the previous year. At the same time the number marketed during the first 4 months of 1948 was well above that of the same period in 1947. The difference in price was greater in the better grades. The purchasing power of the people remains high yet the reluctance with which retail meat prices are paid is made perfectly clear.

Feed prices advanced during the past month. This deepens interest in crop reports and growing conditions. The first crop reports point out that Quebec and Ontario had an unusually early spring, while the prairie provinces, the Maritimes and British Columbia are later than usual.

World crop conditions continue good and there is still the hope that world production of cereals may approach the pre-war annual production and thus relieve rationing of bread. The late spring and flood conditions in the wheat growing areas of western Canada may be the explanation of a decrease in "intentions to plant" just released which registers a decline of half a million acres in area. Some increase is reported in coarse grain acreage. Moisture conditions are much above normal and this may make up for the slightly reduced area.

Matters now under discussion include a floor price for butter and the possibility of permitting export of beef cattle to the United States.

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THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Short Course Has Wide Appeal

"Something on this programme to interest everyone" was but one of the many enthusiastic comments overheard at the short course in Leadership Training held at Macdonald College, May 10 to 14.

Ever since the first provincial convention in February, 1914, on down through the years, the College has shown itself ever ready to co-operate in every way with the Women's Institute in promoting its service to rural women of Quebec. Now, again, it has proved its interest by offering this opportunity of training leaders for Institute work, by furnishing instructions, and making all its facilities available for this purpose. That the organization appreciated this generous offer was shown by the number of students registering for the course, 39 in all, with almost every county of the W.I. represented.

A telegram was received at the opening session from Mr. Emile Gauthier of the Handicraft Division, Quebec, sending the greetings of the Hon. Mr. Barre, Minister of Agriculture, who wished the Quebec Women's Institutes every success and expressed the hope the attendants would make use of the course to better their communities in the social and economic field. This Department generously donated a substantial grant to assist in financing the course. Greetings were also extended in a letter from the Provincial President, Mrs. C. E. Conley.

Courses

As might be expected at such a gathering, topics relating to the home had a prominent place on the agenda. Speaking Monday evening on Interior Decorating, Miss

Mary Cameron, Lecturer in Art and Interior Decorating, told of the importance of colour and design in the home and its influence on our lives. The model houses on display, made by the girls of her classes, were viewed with interest and many practical ideas for building and remodelling were obtained. The Care of House Plants was discussed by Mr. Ernest Jones of the Horticulture Department, the following evening, with an opportunity given to ask questions about many gardening problems.

A talk by Mrs. H. R. C. Avison on Parent Education presented another aspect of homemaking. The speaker felt the Women's Institute was in a strategic position to bring the need for this training to the attention of the community and to help in providing the necessary sources of information. Here again problems presented by the students were discussed.

Clothing Do's and Don't's was the subject of another practical talk given by Miss Marjorie Guilford, of the Household Science staff. The points were illustrated by a fashion show put on by the girls of the Homemaker class, who had cleverly made their own dresses.

"Food and You", was presented by Dr. Margaret McCready, Director of the School of Household Science. Illustrating her talk by the film, "Harvests for Tomorrow", the speaker stressed the importance of returning to the soil all that was taken out. Dr. McCready felt the Women's Institute had a great opportunity, through the branches, to study the whole question of nutrition.

Miss M. Jenkins, also of the Household Science staff, was another speaker on home problems, taking "Fabrics



One group made slippers in the Handicrafts Department . . .



and another did lino cuts and wood carving.



Members of the course watching the fashion show.

Identification and Care" as her subject. Literature on the various topics discussed, was handed out at all these sessions, to be taken back to the branches for further study. Thursday evening saw a joint session of the local group of the Canadian Association of Consumers and the short course students. Dr. D. D. Marsh, Professor of Economics, McGill University, and Economist, Royal Bank of Canada, was the speaker and gave a concise talk on "The Dollar Problem and the High Cost of Living." Dr. Marsh urged thrift and saving as one means of coping with inflationary tendencies and felt consumer resistance to high prices could be an effective weapon.

The last in the series of talks on the home was given by Miss Vera Wilson, Lecturer and Supervisor of the Home Management House. Defining the topic, "Home Management" as using as best we can what we have, the speaker listed the many resources we possess. Confining her talk to the saving of time and energy Miss Wilson gave valuable hints on how this could be done.

Handicrafts were featured at this course and many were the slippers, coin purses, and hand-woven material for bags carried away by the proud owners as concrete evidence of their labours.

Demonstrations

By means of a film strip, followed by a demonstration, Miss Isabel Honey, of the Household Science staff, showed the process of preparing foods for quick freezing. Everyone enjoyed the chance of sampling the delicious results, which even included apple pie. Another popular demonstration was given by Miss Freeman, Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, who displayed various kinds of fish and gave tips on how to buy them. Tasty dishes were prepared to which the class gave unstinting praise when testing time came. The film "Salmon Run", made a realistic setting for this lesson.

Study Groups

Problems of mutual interest were threshed out at the

periods set aside for study groups each day. Mr. J. S. Cram, of the Macdonald College Journal, attended one of these sessions and discussed "What is meant by publicity and the different methods by which it can be handled." Miss E. Loosley, of the Information Centre, Adult Education Service, was another speaker. The service rendered by this centre was explained and the film "New Chapters" was used to portray the part that could be played in the life of a community by a public library.

Rounding Out the Programme

A visit from Mrs. P. C. LeBeau, of the Handicraft Division, Quebec, was a welcome event on the last day. Mrs. LeBeau has always taken a keen and helpful interest in promoting Institute work and her visits are always eagerly anticipated.

A delicious "Welcoming Tea" served by the Home-maker Class, a visit to the Adult Education Centre, community singing each evening, and a rousing barn dance on the last night, climaxed with a trip to the Coffee Shop, brought to a close a week of hard work and of fun, of living under a common roof, of discovering the problems confronting Institute workers in Pontiac County are the same in Gaspé, in Compton, in Quebec, and of realizing the value that can come from this interchange of methods and ideas.



One night there was folk dancing in the gym.

Mrs. Conley Resigns

We regret to announce the resignation of our Provincial President, Mrs. Clayton Conley, due to ill health. Mrs. Conley's capable handling of the numerous details of her office are shown in the advances which our organization has made in the last year. We all wish her a speedy return to health.

Mrs. R. Thomson, 1st Vice President, will serve as Acting President until a new officer is elected.

The Month With the W.I.

Argenteuil: Arundel welcomed a new member. Brownsburg is sending a gift of maple sugar to English Institutes by a member who is to visit England soon. A paper on small fruits in the garden was followed by a contest on the subject. Frontier had a demonstration by a Singer Sewing Machine representative. A present was given a bride. Lachute heard an address on "Abundant Living" by the convenor of National and International Relations. New members were welcomed. Lakefield had to cancel their meeting owing to bad roads. Morin Heights planned a programme on Publicity. Many helpful hints on housecleaning were also given and how to avoid accidents. Pioneer reports a meeting featuring Home Economics. Items were read on uses of salt and lemons in the home and recipes were exchanged. Upper Lachute and East End discussed Agriculture with Mrs. T. Bishop as guest speaker. A new member was enrolled.

Brome: Austin discussed ways and means of financing repairs and improvements on the building they are getting ready for a hall. A donation was given the Red Cross. South Bolton reports \$49.50 collected for the Canadian Appeal for Children. Application was made for a member to attend the Q.W.I. short course.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield raised \$33.50 in the Can. Appeal for Children. Current events in the various departments are always a feature of the programme with this branch. Papers on Canadian Birds, and Happy Hospitality are also noted and a true and false contest provided some fun. Dundee heard a talk on Education by the principal of their school. Current events are reported here also and a cookie contest. Clever ideas were demonstrated in articles made from a yard of material, one used parachute silk. Hemmingford planned their programme around Home Economics. Ideas on interior decoration were discussed and the influence of colour in the home. A paper on margarine was read. Mention was made of the Public Speaking Contest sponsored by the Institutes of this county. We hope to hear more about this worthwhile project. Howick presented a life membership to a faithful member. An interesting feature was the reading of items from old local newspapers, some dating back to 1870. The school fair and hot lunches for the pupils were discussed. Ormstown, the staff of the High School entertained the members when the hot lunch plan was discussed with Miss Marcella Godbout of the Red Cross Society, Montreal. At their regular meeting Mr. Gilbert Mac-Millan was guest speaker, telling of the world food situation.

Compton: Canterbury has started a travelling basket and a sale of handicrafts was held to aid the treasury. In connection with the work of the Can. Association of Consumers in saving food one member volunteered to

weigh all waste in her household for one month. This branch is sending a member to the Q.W.I. short course.

Gaspe: Haldimand held a tea and card party to aid their "Shut-in" fund. L'anse aux Cousins is using the "talent money" method to raise funds. Short articles were read on various timely topics. Sandy Beach is sending cigarettes to local war veterans. Wakeham featured Agriculture at their meeting with a humorous reading, "The Cow" given by the convenor with a contest on the topic and a related rollcall to complete the programme. York sent a birthday card, signed by each member, to their past president who is ill in the hospital. The Blue Cross was discussed. A member is being sent to the Q.W.I. short course.

Gatineau: Aylmer East voted \$10 to the Red Cross. Kazabazua is doing Red Cross knitting and sewing and already is making plans for the autumn fair. Rupert voted \$10 to the Red Cross and \$13 to the Can. Appeal for Children. This branch closed the year with a balance of \$258 in the treasury. Wakefield's report on their work in connection with the Can. Appeal for Children was received too late for last month, as was all the county, but the splendid total of \$237 was collected by canvass with the branch adding \$50 from the treasury. Clothing has also been collected for Save the Children. Wright gave prizes to two members who attended every meeting during the year. \$10 was voted the Red Cross.

Megantic: At Inverness several Institute members are joining with the local Les Cercles des Fermieres for a two weeks course in weaving. This branch is sending parcels of clothing to a British family with six children every two months. The contest sponsored by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation was discussed. \$5 was voted the I.O.O.F. for the use of their hall. Four new members enrolled and two applications for the Q.W.I. short course are other items from the report of this active branch.

Missisquoi: Cowansville heard talks on "A Smile is an Investment" and "Hot Bed Preparations". Dunham presented a gift to a member who is returning to England. Fordyce is compiling a Tweedsmuir History (the only one reported so far). Slips were exchanged and tomato culture discussed.

Montcalm: Rawdon gave generously to the Can. Appeal for Children and the Red Cross. A card party was most successful and plans are being laid for an autumn sale of work. Help is being given a needy family.

Pontiac: Beech Grove had a contest and enjoyed a paper entitled "A New Member". Bristol Busy Bees, handicrafts in Quebec was a most instructive talk and for a bit of fun a button-hole contest. Clarendon has just completed a large amount of sewing for the Community Hospital. A paper "The Ideal Kitchen" was read and another contest reported, "Jumbled Flower Names".

Elmside heard an address by Dr. J. C. Woodward of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. An embroidered quilt made for sale was on display and brief articles on uses of castor oil to remove obstacles from the eye and lemon for household purposes were read. Shawville discussed the Blue Cross. Stretching butter was the subject of a paper with two contests and a vocal solo to complete the programme. Quyon sponsored a drive for the Red Cross, collecting \$200. Wyman heard the story of Earnie Braden of radio fame and a paper "Break the Monotony or Break the Home". A contest and musical selections gave variety to the programme. This county is sending two members to the Q.W.I. short course.

Quebec: Valcartier is also sending two members to the short course. A concert, and a spring time salad tea are all noted for money-raisers. One of the members is acting as instructor for the Junior branch.

Rouville: Abbotsford had a talk on the care of house plants, stressing particularly the African violet. The usual exchange of slips was varied by an auction which netted a small sum for the treasury.

Richmond: Richmond Hill donated \$5 each to the Red Cross and the Bromptonville Relief Fund. A bread contest was a pleasant item of the meeting.

Shefford: Granby Hill received donations to assist in their work and a quilt was sold for the same purpose. The sunshine committee has been very active. South Roxton sends along a new idea for raising money, samples of cookies with their recipes were sold. \$3 was given the Red Cross and a paper given by the Home Economics convenor "Care of Silver". Warden also has a novel idea for a money raiser—articles given in at each meeting for a hope chest and then sold every four months. \$5 to the Red Cross is noted here and a talk on Vitamin Values with a true and false contest.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff completed plans for a paper drive. The convenor of Agriculture read an article entitled "The Child's Garden". Fitch Bay held a busy meeting with support given to send a member from the county to the Q.W.I. short course. Hatley has been sponsoring classes in their school in cooking, sewing and manual training this past year. An exhibition of work accomplished has just been held and the report from a disinterested onlooker states "it was splendid". Minton brought in articles for their overseas parcel. North Hatley voted \$2 to the F.W.I.C. National Emergency Fund. A vegetable and flower contest was held with potted plants as prizes. Stanstead North had a demonstration by Miss Guild on making and fitting a dress. Tomifobia has purchased a loom and one of the members is giving lessons in weaving. Way's Mills had a sale of articles made from a yard of cloth.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal held a farewell for their past president Mrs. Pearce, who is leaving for Vancouver. A gift was presented and the report, speaking of her long years of service to the W.I., makes this comment:

"When Mrs. Pearce became president the branch was down to seven members but now numbers 79." A member was chosen for the Q.W.I. short course and if there is room another will be sent. A hat-remodelling demonstration was given by Miss Walker which, to quote again, "was helpful as well as highly amusing". Vaudreuil-Dorion entertained Miss Elaine Fing-A-Ling, of British Guiana, a student at Macdonald College, who gave a description of that country. Several members had an opportunity to visit the Textile Laboratory at the College. This branch plans for community singing at each meeting.

Adopted Children



Marla Ervant, Malmo, Sweden

In the recent campaign for the Canadian Appeal for Children, which was so generously supported by the Institutes, mention was made that this work had been a major project of the organization for several years. By cash donations, shipments of clothing and "adopting" a child, the work goes on.

Beebe is one of the branches adopting in this case, not just one, but two children. \$50 are sent twice a year through the provincial treasurer, Mrs. Harvey, for this purpose, and clothing is shipped direct to the head office in Toronto. Every effort is made to see these parcels reach their destination but no guarantee can be given by "Save the Children Fund" that this can be done, or that every child will be able to write to the sponsor. Pictures of the children, with their case histories, are sent to the sponsors. The following extract from a letter received by the Beebe Women's Institute from one grateful mother shows that at least some parcels do get through and expresses something of what this help means to those who have lost so much. "And now, I think, you cannot understand what happy day it was to us to receive a not-awaited present from Canada. I am very, very thankful to you, all the things were so nice and lovely, only my child is a little bigger now. I thank you once more, that you have brought on our poor child in Europe who after those terrible war-time have lost all."

A Typical Day at the Short Course

by Evelyn Walker

- 7.30—Rise and shine. Took two Vitamin B tablets.
 8.15—Now, where are those women who wanted to get in early to finish their weaving?
 8.45—No, I'm sorry, there's no mail for you this morning.
 9.00—Yes, this is the morning we tour the Handicrafts. And please meet in Room 117 instead of 107 after you come back.
 9.28—Miss Walker, I lost my notebook; have you seen it?
 9.30—Frantic calls to two speakers asking them to change hours as the films for the scheduled speaker haven't arrived.
 9.32—Nice quiet bicycle ride to station to pick up films—wrong ones!
 9.48—Miss Walker, may we have an early lunch?
 9.50—Dash to film library—they have a film there—wrong one but decide to use it anyway.
 10.30—Lecturer begins with substitute film but the projector is being tempermental. S.O.S. call for repairmen, janitors and handymen.
 11.30—Proper film arrives but no time left to show it.
 12.30—Lunch and one hand of bridge.
 1.30—No, I'm sorry, there's no mail for you yet.
 3.02—Miss Walker, have you the leather for our coin purses? Where is the shearling for the slippers?
 3.08—No, I'm sorry, there's no mail for you yet.
 4.30-5.30—One hour spent phoning men for the barn dance. Note: Find out what previous engagements all husbands seem to have.
 7.00—Phoned both stations but still no films for recreation period.
 7.30—No, I'm sorry, there's no mail for you yet.
 7.35—Just remembered to take down this morning's notice saying meeting room had been changed.
 7.40—Practically every one rounded up into the proper room.
 7.42—Miss Walker, I lost my key, has it been found?
 8.30—Still no films—Oh well, let's have another sing song.
 9.45—(Very hoarsely) That's all for tonight.
 10.30—To bed—with two aspirins.

Convention June 1948

'Tis June again and away we trot,
 With pencil and book in which to jot
 What was said and what was not
 In convention at Macdonald.

The executive has precedence,
 Then the county presidents,
 To rooms in the residence
 For women at Macdonald.

Women large and women small
 Women short and women tall
 Throng the Assembly Hall
 For convention at Macdonald.

"Madam President, I rise to move
 That all conditions be improved"
 We second, discuss and approve
 In convention at Macdonald.

Dr. Brittain greets us without fail
 Tea is served at Glenaladale
 Many an old friend we hail
 At convention at Macdonald.

Reports and speakers, pictures too,
 All things that the branches do
 Are heard and seen the hours through
 In convention at Macdonald.

Then the time comes to adjourn,
 Say "Goodby" and homeward turn
 For another year. Then we yearn
 To return to Macdonald.

—Marion F. Miller.

One of the speakers at the semi-annual meeting of the Provincial Board this past winter was Mr. Simpson of the St. John Ambulance Association. The enthusiasm created by their generous offer of co-operation in conducting classes in various phases of their work, was certainly passed on to the counties represented at that gathering. Reports this month tell of many branches organizing classes, with First Aid the most popular and Home Nursing a close second. Bristol Busy Bees has a class of 30 in First Aid and Shawville is also making plans for a similar course. Canterbury is arranging for a similar class while Aylmer East and Fitch Bay are planning for Home Nursing.

Juniors Want to Pay Way

Plans to accept additional responsibility for the development and financing of the Junior Farmer Association of Ontario were made by Junior Farmer delegates at the fourth annual meeting of the organization at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The 600 delegates passed unanimously a resolution stating that the Junior Farmer Association of Ontario wishes "to accept additional responsibilities for the development of their own organization and promotion of rural youth activities in the province" and appointed a committee to work out a method of financing and to bring such a policy into operation as soon as possible.

Rural Co-operator



LIVING AND LEARNING



Books Build People

David is a small boy of eight, who lives on a farm in beautiful rolling country, on the border between Ontario and Quebec. David has the fields to play in; animals to watch; and the clear brook at the bottom of his home hill to fish in. David loves all these things. But he enjoys other things too—that shelf of books at school, for instance. But when you like to read, it isn't as easy to get books in the country as it is in the city!

One evening David went with his family to a Farm Forum rally in town. He sat in the second row right behind his father, (who was the chairman) where he could get a really good look at the moving pictures. And then he noticed what was on the platform, to each side of the screen. Books! Lots of them, with bright coloured jackets, displayed on vivid blue stands. He could hardly wait for the picture (which he usually enjoyed thoroughly) to be ended, so that he could see the light again on those fascinating covers.

The grown ups were listening to some kind of talk about health. David wasn't interested in that at all. But what if he missed those books! He poked his father in the back and whispered in his ear. And, boy oh boy, Dad got up and brought over one of the books for him to look at. Dad really understood. Four times he got up and changed the books for David before the meeting ended.

Then David had a chance to look at the books more carefully himself. There were all kinds. Stories; books about boys and girls in other countries; a super-duper one on trains and another on aeroplanes. They all had coloured pictures, too! David wished to could see books like that every day.

When the Forum members had had their lunch, along came the lady to pack up the books. David was still there and she smiled at him. "You like these books better than anyone else here, so how about picking one for yourself?" David said, very shyly. But how much do they cost? I wouldn't have that much money". The lady said, "That's all right. Because you like them so much, you can have one for yourself".

David hardly knew how to choose. Not the trains; not the aeroplanes; not the story of China; but the book with the queer animal on the cover, just one of the many strange creatures that roamed the earth when the world was young, so the inside story said. Far away and very

odd, not a part of the familiar home farm at all. But that was why he wanted it! You could learn all sorts of things out of books you'd never hear about any other way. David drove back home that night with his book held tightly under his arm.

The books which David liked so well are the Puffin Story Books and Picture Books, published by the English Penguin Book Company. They are well written, beautifully illustrated in colour; and reasonably priced. They may be ordered through the Information Centre, Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, Quebec.

PUFFIN STORY BOOKS

39¢ each

Family From One End Street—Garnett
Starlight—Batten
Stormalong—Villiers
Incredible Adventures of Professor Branestawn—Hunter
Kidnapped—Stevenson
Alice in Wonderland—Carroll
Treasure Island—Stevenson

PUFFIN PICTURE BOOKS

Village and Town	39¢
Butterflies in Britain	75¢
Country Holiday	39¢
History of the Countryside	39¢
Famous Ships	39¢
Building of London	39¢
Wonders of Animal Life	39¢
Animals of Australia	39¢
Child's Alphabet	39¢
Story of China	75¢
Wonders of Sea Life	75¢
Paper Birds	39¢
Story of Noah	39¢
Extinct Animals	75¢
Our Dogs	39¢
Woodworking for Beginners	39¢
Story of Plant Life	39¢
Story of Plant Life	39¢
Fireworks and Fetes	39¢
The Clothes We Wear	39¢
Locomotives	39¢

KING PENGUINS

75¢ each

Heraldry in England
Book of Toys
A Christmas Carol



THE COLLEGE PAGE

Retired Staff Member Passes

Miss Myrtle A. Hayward, retired Lecturer in Foods and Cookery and Educational Methods in the School of Household Science, passed away on April 27th, after a long illness.

Born in New Brunswick, Miss Hayward taught in grade school in St. John, then took advanced training at Columbia University, obtaining the B.S. and M.A. degrees. From 1914 to 1918 she was Head of the Household Science Department at the School of Agriculture, Claresholm, Alberta, and from 1921 to 1923 Head of Home Economics Extension for the Province of Manitoba.

She joined the staff of Macdonald College in 1923, and during her years here became a familiar figure in the rural districts of Quebec through her attendance at school and county fairs as judge of the women's exhibits. Since her retirement from professional work in 1941 she suffered increasingly poor health, but none the less took part in community endeavours, particularly during the war years. She was always a diligent worker and a constant student of Home Economics subjects.

College Dairy Being Enlarged

Extra land acquired by the Animal Husbandry Department through the acquisition of the "Morgan Property" had permitted more dairy cattle to be kept. More cows mean more milk. And the present dairy, built in 1907 of solid stone, couldn't be remodelled economically to handle the increased volume of milk that must be processed, bottled and sold.

So workmen are busy building an extension to the present structure, and in this new farm dairy operations will go on much more smoothly and quickly. The pasteurizer, coolers, bottling machine and bottle washer will be replaced with the most modern equipment, and a new feature will be a small cold storage room where the milk can be held until it is delivered to the customers.

The College has, of course, always used all the equipment needed in a good dairy, but the newer models of these machines that will be installed in the new dairy will mean faster, more efficient and more economical operation, and make it much easier to get the milk processed and prepared for delivery.

Veteran Wins N.S.A.C. Scholarship



Among the students in the third year of the degree course next session will be Francis Ernest Scammell of Kentville, N.S. a graduate of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and winner of the Macdonald College Scholarship and the Governor General's medal, awarded by

the N.S.A.C. to the student who ranks highest in all the work of the course there.

Mr. Scammell, who was president of the N.S.A.C. Students' Council during his final year, is a native of Change Islands, Nfld. He served in Canada and overseas with the Canadian Army, in which he held the rank of captain, winning his promotion from the ranks. He hopes to bring his wife and four children to Mac with him, and is planning to major in Horticulture.

The graduating class at the N.S.A.C. was this year the third largest since the College opened 42 years ago, with thirty-six graduates receiving diplomas, and we hope to welcome many of these students to Mac when classes reopen in September.

Diploma Course Is Filling Up

Applications for admission to the Diploma Course are coming in rapidly. There is still room for more students in the first year, but we may have to close our lists earlier than usual. If you are planning to apply, or know someone who is, do it now and avoid possible disappointment.



S U M M E R

Heat shimmering over green fields . . . the good smell of rain on warm earth . . . and of drying timothy and clover . . . the barn a shadowy refuge from the sun . . .

Time now to be making arrangements for extra help, for harvesting and threshing crews . . . and money to finance operations till the crop is sold. Money to meet this need is always available at the Royal Bank. Call on your nearest branch manager and discuss your loan requirements with him. Ask him, too, about Farm Improvement Loans and how they can be used for the benefit of the farm, the farmer and his family.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

NEW DOW MITICIDE SHOWS PROMISE

NEOTRAN TESTS CONTINUE

Laboratory and field tests over the past several years indicate that improved control of orchard pests may soon be possible with NEOTRAN, a new miticide containing bis (p-chlorophenoxy) methane. NEOTRAN, when available in commercial quantities may be useful against European red mite, the two-spotted spider mite, the Pacific mite, the six-spotted mite and citrus red mite. It seems particularly toxic to the non-dormant egg stage, and has exhibited excellent miticidal properties to all life stages of the European red mite.

Created under the Dow laboratory designation of K1875, NEOTRAN is again the subject of extensive tests this year, and continuing good results, if obtained, will be useful in helping to determine the date on which commercial production may begin. When offered for general use, NEOTRAN will probably be prepared as a water dispersible powder suitable for spray and spray-dust applications.

Records to date indicate that NEOTRAN has been safe to use on the foliage of apples, plums, prunes, cherries and citrus; and many of the treated trees appear to have larger, greener leaves than other trees in the orchard.

Significant too are accumulating test records showing that NEOTRAN may be less toxic to men and to animals than many insecticides heretofore developed.

► Samples of NEOTRAN are available for experimental work by qualified workers. If interested, write for information. Ask also about other Dow agricultural chemicals which are available throughout Canada.

**DOW CHEMICAL
OF CANADA, LIMITED**

204 Richmond St. West

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CANADA

